THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1794. [N° 1662.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State House.

Mr. BARBER,

The following Letters need no comment—the superior good sense displayed in the address—and admirable philanthropy in the answer—at once confute the absurd opinions so feebly supported—that an African more is incapable of improvement, or that an idea of their not being born to slavery was not controvertable until very lately—Your publishing them will oblige all readers who are pleased with real good sense.

IGNATIUS SANCHO TO MR. STERNE—1766.

REVEREND SIR,

IT would be an insult on your humanity (or perhaps look like it) to apologize for the liberty I am taking—I am one of those people whom the vulgar call contemptibly Negroes.—The first part of my life was rather unlucky, as I was placed in a family who judged gentleness the best and only security for obedience.—A little reading and writing I got by unwearied application.—The latter part of my life has been, through God's blessing, very fortunate—having spent it in the service of one of the best and greatest masters in the kingdom.—My chief pleasure has been books.—Finding by reply I am sure—how very much, good sir, am I (amongst numbers) indebted to you for the Character of your amiable uncle Toby!—I declare I would walk ten miles in the dog days, to shake hands with the honest Corporal.

Your sermons have touched me to the heart, and, I hope, have amended it, which brings me to the point.—In your tenth discourse in this very fine passage,—"Consider how great a part of mankind, quietly to this day down to this, have been trodden down under the feet and capricious tyrants, who would neither hear their cries, nor pity their distresses.—Consider this—what it is—how bitter a draught—and how many millions are made to drink of it."

Of all my favorite authors, not one has dared once appear in favour of my miserable black brethren, excepting yourself, and the humane author of Geography.—I look up and forgive me,—I am sure you will applaud me, for beseeching you to give one half hour's attention to slavery, as it is at this day in the West Indies.—That many of the inhabitants of those islands, would call the yoke (call it) of matrimony—what it only is,—gracious God! that you and future Sterns would kindly take the cause of Slavery.—You, who are universally read, and as universally admired,—you could not fail.

Dear Sir! look to the poor behind the spotted backs of thousands of my brother blacks. Under (your pardon I clearly observe) a cloquent figure to yourself their miseries—hear their supplicating addresses! alas! you cannot refute.—Humanity must comply.—In which hope I beg permission to subscribe myself, Reverend Sir, &c.

MR. STERNE TO IGNATIUS SANCHO.

LONDON, July 22, 1766.

THERE is a strong correspondence, Sancho, in the little events (as well as in the great ones) of this world: for, I had been writing a tender tale of the sorrows of a friendless, poor negro girl, and my eyes were but just done smarting with it,—when your letter of recommendation, in behalf of so many of her brethren and kindred came to me,—but why not brethren, or yours, Sancho? any more than mine?

It is by the finest touch, and most insensible gradations, that nature ostends, from the fairest face about St. James's, to the foulest complexion in Africa: at which tint of the scale is it, that the ties of blood are to cease?—and how many degrees are we to descend lower still in the scale, ere mercy is to vanish with them?——But 'tis no uncommon thing, my good Sancho, for one half of the world to use the other half of it like brutes, and then endeavour to make 'em so.—For my own part, I never look Westward (when I am in a pensive mood at least) but I think of the burthens which our brothers and sisters are there carrying; and if I catch them Mountains of sin upon any of them, I execrate I would, this hour, let out on a pilgrimage to Mecca, for their sakes,—which, by the bye, Sancho, exceeds your walk of seven miles, in about the same proportion that a work of humanity should one of mere form.—However, if you should meet my Uncle Toby there, he is your debtor.—I'll soon weave the tale I have written, into the work I am about,—'tis at the service of the afflicted,—and a worthy good master, also, in it—no matter, it calls a blessing upon the world, that is great part of it are, and have been so long bowed down with chains of darkness, and in chains of misery; and I cannot but both respect and fellowlate you, that, by your much laudable diligence, you have broken the one, at least, by falling into the hands of so good and generous a family, Providence has relieved you from the other.—

And so, good hearted Sancho, adieu! and, believe me, I will not forget your letter.——Yours, &c.

Mr. BARBER,

Please to publish the following, for the satisfaction of the timid in love and the wavering politicians in high life.

THE misfortunes of all nations are owing to latent causes.—The energy of government is destroyed if those who represent the people are involved in the fatal labyrinth of the funding systems.—We are told, that to pass a Commercial Regulation for the United States would bring down on our heads the artificial thunder of Britain, this is announced by those wavering, speculative and timid souls, who dread the consequence of a small decrease in the revenue, which would necessarily ensue from such ideas. But let us, for a moment, view an extract from the President's Speech:

"I cannot recommend to your notice measures for the fulfilment of our duties to the rest of the world, without again pressing upon you the necessity of placing our frontier in a condition of complete defence, and of exacting from *them* the fulfilment of *their* duties towards *us*. The United States ought not to remain a passive spectator, that the inevitable consequences of European events, they will forever keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms, with which the history of every other nation abounds.—There is a rank due to the United states among nations which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire avoid insult, we must be able to repel it; if we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known, that we are at all times ready for war." And concludes his speech with the following energetic sentiment:—"The several objects to which I have now referred open a wide range to your deliberations, and involve some of the choicest interests of our common country.—Permit me to bring to your remembrance the magnitude of your task; while in an unprejudiced conviction, the welfare of the government may be hazarded; without harmony, as far as conflicts with freedom of sentiment is duty may be left. But as the legislative proceedings of the United States will never, I trust, be reproached for the want temper, or of candour, so may not the public happiness largely depend on the result of my fellowcitizens and myself on every occasion."

If we will not give ear to consider the above subjects seriously, it would be unbecoming a people who, with so small a force, have made such great preparations for our defence, instead of the usage of peaceful citizens, to be afraid that we should give offence to any power, because, forsooth, we may be deprived of trade, or that the great part of his property is to some subjects of Algerine rule, to——and so many relations & connections [illegible] Have they not a right to demand of us, as a free people, commercial satisfaction, and is it not absurdity, and a disgrace, to suffer ourselves to be [illegible] by the [illegible] of the [illegible] that does not protect [illegible] Commerce, [illegible] them [illegible] to which [illegible] to the [illegible] and when the [illegible] have not [illegible] and sailors, [illegible] of the property, we shall [illegible] be prepared for that event to [illegible] by that wise legislator, the President of the United States.—And it is not to do the revolution quite so fast at such an alarming period as is predicted by that small set of wavering politicians as at present [illegible] the public in general; and a set of men that *wiser sort of men* who since the peace have inundated themselves into office as well as into the private affections of republican patriots—who can't they thank their stars, when they look at the [illegible] of Nova-Scotia, or the [illegible] of Exeter.

Dec. 21. MENTOR.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

THURSDAY, *January* 30

A Private petition was read and referred.

The appropriation bill was taken up in committee of the whole. A motion was brought forward, to amend it so as to make it read "under certain restrictions, for the purpose of [illegible] for their approbation.

The question was put connecting the two subjects. This involves a consideration of the ways and means, and ought to be kept entirely from that of appropriations.

Mr. Fitzsimons observed on the contrary the propriety is inseparable. It is a folly in making appropriations without money to pay them.—The [illegible] at present contain not more than 5,000 dollars, and [illegible] therefore necessary to anticipate the revenue.

Mr. Clark observed, that there was no necessity for a loan to pay the expenditure of the present year, which [illegible] by the civil list.

The question was then put on the amendment by the [illegible] and carried in the affirmative by a majority of [illegible] and then the question was put without [illegible] proper items to operate [illegible] the appropriations.

Mr. Sherman said that a loan should not be resorted to [illegible] the treasury was [illegible] to anticipate the proper revenue by [illegible]

Mr. Fitzsimons saw a distinction between the [illegible] and the objects contemplated by the [illegible] the former were carried merely as [illegible] the latter [illegible]

Mr. Madison said a loan by [illegible] be good sense by the payment of an [illegible] but whether a tax would not be necessary to [illegible]

Mr. Clark thought the motion would [illegible] the appropriations. Should [illegible] a full [illegible] would be [illegible] the time would be [illegible] without war, and [illegible]

Mr. Fitzsimons thought it [illegible] to [illegible] the treasury being empty, and [illegible] proposed.

Mr. Goodhue considered that [illegible] to the light [illegible] The means of the government are about [illegible] to defray the expenses, [illegible] but as it was useful to [illegible] for [illegible], on account of the revenue [illegible] by [illegible]

Mr. Smith (S. C.) moved the same idea by referring it to a committee, and moved to postpone the present question for the purpose of [illegible] necessary information from the treasury.

After some further observations on the subject, the committee rose, and [illegible] reported.

The report having been taken into consideration by the House, was [illegible] and agreed to, for the appointment of [illegible] from the several States.

The House then having resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the [illegible] of Mr. Madison's propositions, [illegible] without taking a question.

A message was received from the President, communicating [illegible] by which it appeared [illegible] had established [illegible] to the Indian tribes, and [illegible] which white inhabitants [illegible] Also [illegible] papers received from the Governor of North Carolina, viz. a petition of —— Reserving a purchase of land in the South-western District, and a report [illegible] from the trustees of the University of that State. Amongst the first mentioned papers was a letter from Gov. Blount, giving an account of the murder of some whites, which has been mentioned to-day in the House.

The communications relative to Indian affairs were referred to a committee of five.

A bill for the [illegible] was reported, twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

FRIDAY, *January* 31.

A message was received from the President, informing that the Senate have considered the bill for [illegible] and that they concur in the [illegible] of the United States, and have returned the same to [illegible]

The House, in committee of the whole, proceeded in the consideration of Mr. Madison's resolutions—the debate continued till three o'clock when the committee rose and reported, [illegible] without deciding on the resolutions.

MONDAY, *February* 3.

The House went into a committee of the report of the Secretary of State, and Mr. Madison's resolutions.

After some time spent, the question on the first resolution was taken, when the yeas and nays were as follows:

Yeas,	51
Nays,	46
Majority for the resolution,	5

The second resolution being read, Mr. Fitzsimons moved, that the words, "Having no treaty with the United States," should be struck out; this was succeeded by a motion for the committee to rise and report progress; which was accordingly done.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, *February* 4.

The bill for the relief of the refugees from St. Domingo, was brought in and engrossed; read the third time, and passed, the blank was filled up with fifteen thousand dollars.

In committee of the whole on Mr. Madison's resolutions. The motion made yesterday by Mr. Fitzsimons, for striking out the words "Nations not having a commercial treaty with the United States," was, after a few observations, withdrawn, to make way for a motion by [illegible] the object of which was to except from the [illegible] proposed, [illegible] with which the United States have a commercial treaty.

[illegible] to operate against [illegible] only the powers proposed to be excepted are, Great Britain, the Hanseatic Town, the Imperial [illegible]

[illegible] 4 after 2 o'clock; when the committee [illegible] and the House [illegible]

WEDNESDAY, *February* 5.

[illegible] from the Speaker [illegible] to an engrossed [illegible] to [illegible] for the [illegible] Monday [illegible]

[illegible] sessions in the post [illegible] Newark, Hackensack, [illegible] amendments to the [illegible] by a letter of the [illegible] of the post-[illegible] and the several deputies, [illegible]

[illegible] a report from the [illegible] to the order of the [illegible] of January last, [illegible] in the treasury, [illegible] thirteen, the first of [illegible] is against the [illegible] the State of this [illegible]

[illegible] the whole house on the [illegible]

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1794. [N° 1662.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

Mr. BARBER,

The following Letters need no comment—the superior good ſenſe diſplayed in the addreſs—and admirable philanthrophy in the anſwer—at once confute the abſurd opinions ſo feebly ſupported—that an African mind is incapable of improvement, or that an idea of their not being born to ſlavery was not controvertable until very lately—Your publiſhing them will oblige all readers who are pleaſed with real good ſenſe.

IGNATIUS SANCHO TO MR. STERNE—1766.

REVEREND SIR,

IT would be an inſult on your humanity (or perhaps look like it) to apologize for the liberty I am taking—I am one of thoſe people whom the vulgar and illiberal call Negroes.—The firſt part of my life was rather unlucky, as I was placed in a family who judged ignorance the beſt and only ſecurity for obedience.—A little reading and writing I got by unwearied application.—The latter part of my life has been, through God's bleſſing, truly fortunate—having ſpent it in the ſervice of one of the beſt and greateſt families in the kingdom.—My chief pleaſure has been books.—Philanthropby I adore.—How very much, good ſir, am I (amongſt millions) indebted to you for the Character of your amiable uncle Toby!—I declare I would walk ten miles in the dog-days, to ſhake hands with the honeſt Corporal.

Your ſermons have touched me to the heart, and, I hope, have amended it, which brings me to the point.—In your tenth diſcourſe is this very affecting paſſage,—"Conſider how great a part of our ſpecies, in all ages down to this, have been trodden under the feet of cruel and capricious tyrants, who would neither hear their cries, nor pity their diſtreſſes.—Conſider ſlavery;—what it is—how bitter a draught—and how many millions are made to drink of it."

Of all my favorite authors, not one has drawn a tear in favour of my miſerable black brethren,—excepting yourſelf, and the humane author of George Edition.—I think you will forgive me;—I am ſure you will applaud me, for beſeeching you to give one half hour's attention to ſlavery, as it is at this day practiſed in the Weſt-Indies.—I hat ſubject, handled in your ſtriking manner, would eaſe the yoke (perhaps) of many;—but if only one,—gracious God! what a ſmile to a benevolent heart! and ſure I am you are an Epicurean in acts of Charity.—You, who are univerſally read, and as univerſally admired,—you could not fail.

Dear ſir! think in me you behold the uplifted hands of thouſands of my brother Moors. Grief (you pathetically obſerve) is eloquent: figure to yourſelf their attitudes;—hear their ſupplicating addreſſes! alas! you cannot refuſe.—Humanity muſt comply.—In which hope I beg permiſſion to ſubſcribe myſelf, Reverend Sir, &c.

MR. STERNE TO IGNATIUS SANCHO.

Coxwold, July 22, 1766.

THERE is a ſtrong coincidence, Sancho, in the little events (as well as in the great ones) of this world: for I had been writing a tender tale of the ſorrows of a friendleſs, poor negro girl, and my eyes had ſcarce done ſmarting with it,—when your letter of recommendation, in behalf of ſo many of her brethren and ſiſters came to me,—but why her brethren, or yours, Sancho! any more than mine?

It is by the fineſt tints, and moſt inſenſible gradations, that nature deſcends, from the faireſt face about St. James's, to the ſooteſt complexion in Africa: at which tint of theſe is it, that the ties of blood are to ceaſe?—and how many degrees are we to deſcend lower ſtill in the ſcale, ere mercy is to vaniſh with them?——But 'tis no uncommon thing, my good Sancho, for one half of the world to uſe the other half of it like brutes, and then endeavour to make 'em ſo.—For my own part, I never look Weſtward (when I am in a penſive mood at leaſt) but I think of the burthens which our brothers and ſiſters are there carrying; could I eaſe their ſhoulders of one ounce of them, I declare I would, this hour, ſet out on a pilgrimage to Mecca, for their ſakes,—which, by the bye, Sancho, exceeds your walk of ten miles, in about the ſame proportion that a viſit of humanity ſhould one of mere form.—However, if you meant my Uncle Toby more, he is your debtor.—If I can weave the tale I have written, into the work I am about,—'tis at the ſervice of the afflicted,—and a much greater matter;—for, in ſerious truth, it caſts a ſad ſhade upon the world, that ſo great a part of it are, and have been ſo long bound in chains of darkneſs, and in chains of miſery; and I cannot but both reſpect and felicitate you, that, by ſo much laudable diligence, you have broken the one,—and that, by falling into the hands of ſo good and merciful a family, Providence has reſcued you from the other.—

And ſo, good hearted Sancho, adieu! and, believe me, I will not forget your letter.——Yours, &c.

Mr. BARBER,

Pleaſe to publiſh the following, for the reflection of the timid in office and the wavering ſpeculators in high life.

THE misfortunes of all nations are owing to latent cauſes.—The energy of government is debilitated if thoſe who repreſent the people are involved in that fatal labyrinth the funding ſyſtems.—We are told, that to paſs a Commercial Regulation for the United States would bring down on our heads the artificial thunder of Britain, this is announced by thoſe wavering Speculators and timid in's, who dread the conſequence of a ſurmiſed decreaſe in the revenue, which would decreaſe their per centum in idea. But let us for a moment view an extract from the Preſident's Speech:

"I cannot recommend to your notice meaſures for "the fulfilment of *our* duties to the reſt of the world, "without again preſſing upon you the neceſſity of pla"cing ourſelves in a condition of compleat defence, "and of exacting from *them* the fulfilment of *their* "duties towards *us*. The United States ought not to "to indulge a perſuaſion, that, contrary to the order of "human events, they will forever keep at a diſtance "thoſe painful appeal to arms, with which the hiſtory "of every other nation abounds.—There is a rank due "to the United States among nations which will "be withheld if not abſolutely juſt, by the reputation "of weakneſs. If we deſire to avoid inſult, we muſt be "able to repel it; if we deſire to ſecure peace, one of the "moſt powerful inſtruments of our riſing proſperity, "it muſt be known, that we are at all times ready for "war." And concludes his ſpeech with the following energetic ſentiment:—"The ſeveral ſubjects to which "I have now referred open a wide range to your deli"berations, and involve ſome of the choiceſt intereſts of "our common country.—Permit me to bring to your "remembrance the magnitude of your taſk; without an "unprejudiced coolneſs, the welfare of the govern"ment may be hazarded; without harmony, as far as "conſiſts with freedom of ſentiment, its dignity may "be loſt. But as the legiſlative proceedings of the "United States will never, I truſt, be reproached for "the want temper, or of candour; ſo ſhall not the pub"lic happineſs languiſh from the want of my ſtrenuous "and warmeſt co-operations."

If my ſtile enabled me to comment on theſe ſublime extracts, it would be unneceſſary; my only wiſh is, that thoſe who dread a Commercial war would prepare for our defence, inſtead of holding up the idea of perfect Neutrality, by which that valuable part of community, the Merchant, may be induced to let float the greater half of his property to become the prey of Algerines, &c.——and ſilently reſign to ſlavery our valuable ſeamen. That the Eaſtern Members in general ſhould oppoſe a defenſive commercial act is undoubtedly a hidden cauſe, when it is well known their conſtituents have the advantage in the carrying trade; and if the merchant can, under the preſent embarraſment riſque his property to ſupport a revenue that does not protect his trade, their all circulation ceaſes; but ſure I am, their buſineſs is to calculate loſs and gain from their apprenticeſhip; and then where is the mammon to which the timid in's and the wavering ſpeculator looks up—their whole fabric undoubtedly will fall, and when the United States have loſt half their ſhipping and ſailors, to ſay nothing of the property, we ſhall find ourſelves unprepared for that defence ſo ſtrongly urged by that wiſe Legiſlator, the Preſident of the United States.—And unable to do the needful requiſite at ſuch an alarming period as is predicted by that uſeful ſet of wavering ſpeculators as at preſent infeſt the public in general; and aided by that *uſeful ſet of men* who ſince the peace have inſinuated themſelves into office, as well as into the private aſſociation of republican patriots—who had they their deſerts, would inhabit the frozen regions of Nova-Scotia, or the burning rocks of Exuma.

Feb. 21. MENTOR.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

THURSDAY, *January* 30.

A Private petition was read and referred.

The appropriation bill was again taken up in committee of the whole. A motion was brought forward, to authorize the Preſident to make a loan under certain reſtrictions, to provide for theſe appropriations.

Mr. Madiſon objected to connecting the two ſubjects. This involves a conſideration of the ways and means, and ought to be kept diſtinct from that of appropriations.

Mr. Fitzſimons conceived on the contrary the objects inſeparable. There is no uſe in making appropriations without money to pay them.—The treaſury does not at preſent contain more than 500,000 dollars, and a loan will therefore be neceſſary to anticipate the revenue.

Mr. Clark obſerved, that there was no neceſſity for a loan to pay the appropriation of the preſent bill, which provides only for the civil liſt.

Mr. Madiſon concurred in the idea mentioned by the gentleman laſt up, and obſerved that the objects of appropriation and ways and means are ſo diſtinct that it has been thought proper eſſentially to ſeparate them in the conſtitution.

Mr. Giles conceived that a loan ſhould not be entered into at leaſt until the ſtate of the treaſury is before the houſe. He was for deferring the propoſition on the principles already mentioned.

Mr. Fitzſimons drew a diſtinction between the ſubject of ways and means, and the object contemplated by the preſent motion, which he conceived merely an anticipation of the revenue.

Mr. Madiſon aſked whether this money by loan is not to be procured by the payment of an intereſt of five per cent. and whether a tax will not be neceſſary to pay that intereſt.

Mr. Clark aſſured the mover that he would ſide with him in opinion, if he could ſatisfy his mind that this was not a ſubject of ways and means—and that the paper on the table would bring into the treaſury a ſum of money without ways and means.

Mr. Hillhouſe thought it dangerous to hazard the treaſury's being empty, and approved of the anticipation propoſed.

Mr. Goodhue conſidered the ſubject in this light.—The means of the government are about ſufficient to defray its expences, but as it gives credit to the importing merchants, an anticipation of the revenue is neceſſary by loan.

Mr. Smith (M.) exemplified the ſame idea by reference to private life, and moved to poſtpone the preſent queſtion for the purpoſe of obtaining neceſſary information from the treaſury.

After ſome further obſervations on the ſubject, the committee roſe, and aſked leave to ſit again.

In the houſe, a motion was brought forward and agreed to for the attainment of the information wanted from the treaſury.

The houſe then having reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, took up the further conſideration of Mr. Madiſon's propoſitions, and roſe without taking a queſtion.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident, communicating certain papers relative to the Creeks, by which it appears that the tranquility which had been eſtabliſhed in that quarter has been diſturbed by ſome lawleſs whites, who murdered ſome of the friendly Indians while hunting on their own territory. Alſo ſundry papers received from the Governor of North-Carolina, viz. a petition of —— Perſon, reſpecting a purchaſe of land in the ſouth-weſtern frontier, and a repreſentation from the truſtees of the univerſity of that State. Amongſt the firſt mentioned papers was a letter from Gov. Blount, giving an account of the murder of ſome whites, which has been mentioned under the Knoxville head.

The communications relative to Indian affairs were referred to a committee of five.

A bill for the St. Domingo emigrants was reported, twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

FRIDAY, *January* 31.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing, that the Senate have conſidered the bill for completing and better ſupporting the military eſtabliſhment of the United States, and have reſolved that it do not paſs.

The houſe, in committee of the whole, proceeded in the conſideration of Mr. Madiſon's reſolutions—the debate continued till three o'clock, when the committee roſe and reported progreſs, without deciding on the reſolutions.

MONDAY, *February* 3.

The Houſe went into a committee on the report of the Secretary of State, and Mr. Madiſon's reſolutions.

After ſome time ſpent, the queſtion on the firſt reſolution was taken, when the yeas and nays were as follows:

Yeas,	51
Nays,	46
Majority for the reſolution,	5

The ſecond reſolution being read—Mr. Fitzſimons moved, that the words, "Having no treaty with the United States," ſhould be ſtruck out; this was ſucceeded by a motion for the committee to riſe and report progreſs; which was accordingly done.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, *February* 4.

The bill for the relief of the Refugees from St. Domingo, was brought in and engroſſed; read the third time, and paſſed; the blank was filled up with fifteen thouſand dollars.

In committee of the whole on Mr. Madiſon's reſolutions. The motion made yeſterday by Mr. Fitzſimons, for ſtriking out the words, "Nations not having a commercial treaty with the United States," was, after a few obſervations, withdrawn, to make way for a motion by Mr. Nicholas; the object of which was to except from the diſcrimination propoſed, ſundry powers with whom the United States have no commercial treaty.

This motion leaves the diſcrimination to operate againſt Great-Britain only; the powers propoſed to be excepted are, Ruſſia, Denmark, the Hanſeatic Town, the Imperial ports, Spain, and Portugal.

The debate continued till 1-4 after 3 o'clock; when the committee roſe without taking a vote; and the Houſe adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, *February* 5.

Mr. Cobb preſented the petition from the inſpecting officers of the port of Boſton, praying for an augmentation of ſalary, referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

The meſſage lately received from the Preſident of the United States together with the letters and document from the executive of North-Carolina, was referred to a ſelect committee of five members.

Mr. Tracy from the committee on the Poſt-Office law brought in a report, which was read a ſecond time, and referred to the committee of the whole houſe, 150 copies to be printed and made the order for Monday next:

The report contemplates ſundry alterations in the poſt roads in the province of Maine, Penſylvania, North-Carolina and Georgia, and ſundry amendments in the 8 th, 14 th, 19 th, 22d, 23d, 24th and 27th ſections of the Poſt-Office law, reſpecting the ſalaries of the gentleman at the head of that office, and his ſeveral deputies, and in the rates of portage.

The ſpeaker laid before the houſe a report from the ſecretary of the treaſury in obedience to the order of the houſe of repreſentatives of the 30th of January laſt, containing an account of the money now in the treaſury, the probable amount of what may be therein, the firſt of April next; and the amount of the demands againſt the treaſury in that period, together with the ſtate of the Domeſtic Loans.

Referred to the committee of the whole houſe on the appropriation bill.

Adjourned.

European Intelligence.

BOSTON, February 15.

Yesterday arrived in this harbour, the British Packet Roebuck, in 6 days from Halifax, and 59 from Falmouth: The December Mail, which arrived by the Packet had been despatched to New-York: but through the polite attention of the Post-Master at Halifax, we have received papers as late as December 7, which are several days later than before received. — Extracts therefrom, follow: —

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

November 21.

The Representatives of the People with the Army of the Moselle, to the President of the National Convention.

Bitschweiler, November 18.

"WE hasten to inform you of the success of the arms of the Republic.

"The main of the army, divided into two columns marched yesterday, at three in the morning towards Bitche and the Prussian camp near Bliescastel. The troops of the Republic surmounted all the obstacles which the artillries of despotism had raised on the roads to impede the ardour of our soldiers. We reached the enemy's outposts, charged them; they made no resistance, and instantly advanced under the cannon of the Prussian camp. The battle immediately began with the greatest fury.

"The enemy seized a very favourable moment for drawing out their numerous cavalry; it was soon dispersed by our right infantry. A movement made by our right column, with its 25 pieces of cannon, accelerated our victory, and the retreat of the enemy. We entered Bliescastel, where we found some stragglers, the greater part of whom we took prisoners. Nothing equals the constancy and courage of our soldiers. The fatigues of the combat and the approach of night prevented us from following the pursuit any further.

"Not only *Carra* in this country, but *Custine*. We are now at Limpach, two leagues distant from Deux-Ponts. The flock of slaves will soon repent their having tolled the land of liberty.

November 22.

The following letter from Citizen La Roche, commander of the army of the Moselle, was read.

"*Head Quarters, at Bliescastle, Nov.* 19.

"You will learn with pleasure, that out of the five divisions of the Moselle, four routed and defeated the enemy, and the fifth served as a corps of Observation. The attack began on the 17th, about six o'clock in the morning, and for a distance of three leagues, from one height to another, through a thick fog and detestable roads, the Sans Culottes repulsed the well cloathed. Being arrived on the heights of Bolegn, their gentlemen took station there. The division upon the right, whom I ordered to charge, did it vigorously, the action lasted till night, the enemy profited by it, to retire towards Hornbourg and Deux-ponts, where I hope to pay them a visit.

"The division of Vincent repulsed them on the same day as far as St. Imbert; and a fourth, commanded by Ambert, left Sarr-Louis, and sent them to get supper beyond Lebach, after having taken a great number of prisoners, both horse and foot; in short, Bitche, which they attempted to take by storm, is free, and the position of Hornbach will be taken to-night.

Signed, "J. HOCHE."

Cambon announced, that the competitors for subscribing to the voluntary loan, were actually quarrelling for priority about the treasury doors; that assignats and specie were this day at par; that many of the forestalling men, who had before hid their specie in cellars, were now bringing sacks full of silver crowns to exchange for assignats; and that the purchasers of national property, preferred paying in money to paying in paper.

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Frankfort, Nov 24. The plan of taking Bitsche by surprize, or rather the citadel, which would have been a great acquisition, as it commands the defiles, was attempted in the night of the 16th, and miscarried. The town was easily taken, and the Prussians even penetrated in the zigzag to the last gate towards the citadel; where the French, with bars, timber, and boiling water, forced the assailants to retreat, with the loss of several hundred men.

The French have since that invaded Germany, and taken possession of Bischweiler, Hambourg, and Deux-Ponts, and penetrated as far as Landstuhl, at the distance of four leagues from Lautern.

It is possible, that the Duke of Brunswick will retreat still farther.

To lose more or less ground upon the right, may be indifferent to him, but he will endeavour towards Wachtt, not to be cut off from General Wurmser; he will not give battle, unless he be forced, before he approaches the defiles of Neustadt. The Duke does not see any advantage which might arise, by attacking the French beyond the Saar, where the season is thus far advanced.

Brussels, Nov. 29. After the repulse of the Prussians at Bitche, in which according to their own account, their loss has been very considerable, the current has appeared to turn in favour of the French. In that affair, Prince Frederick, of Prussia, received a severe wound in the shoulder. Of the Prussian army, it is said, that the attempt cost them no less than 800 killed and 1300 wounded. The battalion of the grenadiers of Rumsky, who suffered first to scale the walls, was almost entirely destroyed.

This affair took place on the evening of the 16th, and on the morning of the 17th the French made an attack on Bliescastel; but the Duke of Brunswick having succeeded in turning their right wing, they were repulsed, but with what loss has not yet been ascertained.

On the 18th, another dreadful engagement took place between the Austrians under Gen. Wurmser, and the troops of the enemy in the vicinity of Strasbourg, aided by a part of the garrison of that fortress. The account is this day, that the loss was extremely severe on both sides, but the silence observed respecting the particulars, furnishes no favourable augury.

This was followed by a third engagement on the 21st, when Gen. Wurmser was attacked in all his positions. The slaughter was prodigious.

The loss of the Austrians is calculated at 6,000 killed and wounded; and yet their persevering bravery compelled the French to retire to the heights of Saverne, where they have an entrenched camp. The Austrians resumed, for a time, their former position; but by later accounts, we learn, that Gen. Wurmser, with the greater part of his army, has retired to Hagenau.

They have also entered into the Luxembourg, which was left nearly without defence, and carried off large quantities of provisions and stores. They have changed their quarters near Philippeville, and have moved up the Sambre towards Namur.

Paris, Nov. 18 Pierre Manuel, ci-devant Procureur of the Commune of Paris, General Lecchard, and General Brunet, condemned yesterday by the Revolutionary Tribunal, were executed this day.

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Yesterday Mr. Wisbr, the King's messenger, arrived at the Secretary of State's Office with despatches from Joseph Brame, Esq his Majesty's Minister at Genoa.

By these despatches, it appears that the republic, determined not to give up their connection with France, had rather chosen to risk hostilities with this country, and in consequence had determined on a war with Great-Britain! Mr. Wisbr the messenger was allowed 18 hours to pass through their territories; and all foreigners, the French excepted, had been ordered to quit the territories of the Republic within a certain time; in consequence of which Sir Gilbert Elliott, who was there on his way to Toulon, and Mr. Drake, his Britannic Majesty's minister at Genoa, with all the British at that place, had embarked on board his Majesty's ship the Bedford, of 74 guns, Capt. Mann, and sailed for Toulon.

Admiral Gell, with his squadron, remained in the Bay; and when the messenger came away, there was every reason to expect that an immediate bombardment of the town would take place.

The Republic has been led to this measure from fear of losing the great property that it possesses in the French funds; but the following description of our new enemies country, may prove how little we have to dread:

Genoa is a Republic of Italy, whose territories lie in the form of a crescent on the Mediterranean sea for 150 miles only, their country no where extending 20 miles from the sea, and in some parts not 10; the Appenine mountains cover it towards the land, and separate it from the country of Nice, Piedmont and Montferrat, the Milanese and Parmesan. Their soil yields scarce any corn, and their sea but few fish: add to which, they are surrounded by States inimical to their politics.

December 3. By letters from another at Toulon we learn, that General O'Hara carried with him from Gibraltar one thousand troops. The force at Toulon was eighteen thousand men on the 28th ult. and great reinforcements were daily expected from the different allied powers.

Dec. 7 The Swiss Cantons are determined upon a perfect neutrality, in the present European conflict.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.

HOTEL LOTTERY, Feb. 5.

No. 37 531—drawn Tuesday the 4th February—The HOTEL.

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The wheel has gained 30,000 dollars, and the high, prizes are yet in—Say 25,000—20,000—15,000—2 of 5000—and 3 of 1000.

About 16 000 Tickets undrawn, not more than one blank to a prize.

EXPORTS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

	Dollars.
For the entire year, ending on the 30th day of September, 1792.	5 820,646
For the last quarter of the year 1793, that is the three months of October, November and December last.	1 740,689

It is well known, that Philadelphia is the only sea port of Pennsylvania, and of course it will appear to certain demonstration, that the agriculture and commerce of that prosperous state was greater than usual even during the time when the fever, imported into its capital, prevailed there. In the month of October that disorder was at its height.

NEW-YORK, February 8.

Sunday evening arrived here from Mount Christo (Hispaniola) Captain Coates, of the sloop Independence belonging to Providence, Rhode Island—He left Mount Christo the 9th of January.—He informs, that Cape Francois was blockaded by a Spanish fleet, seven sail, under the command of Gabriel Aenie Stacba—that the fleet was much in want of men, so much so that they could do little more than to prevent vessels from running into the Cape.

February 13.

Mr. Genet, in consequence of representations from Guadaloupe, has called on Congress for *men, ammunition and provisions* for her defence; relying on an article in our treaty with France in which the United States guarantee to France her possessions in the West-Indies.

Extract of a Letter from Savannah, Jan. 29.

"Our harbour at present wears a more lively aspect than it has for six months past; we have here two copper bottomed merchant ships from Liverpool, armed for their defence as letters of marque, and a 32 gun British frigate, called the Hussar, commanded by Rupert George, from a cruize, but last from Halifax.

"No doubt you have heard of the attempt made by the Negroes in some part of this state to rise, it was in Augusta, and its vicinity; on the 25th of Dec. and there was not a Negro to be found in the town, they having all assembled privately at some houses in the suburbs, and armed; but something of it being suspected, Gov. Matthews ordered out the militia, and he at their head dispersed the Negroes, and patrolled the town a whole night; by which precaution nothing of any thing was effected.

"The death of our Federal Marshal you likewise have heard of—A man that was more universally beloved could not be found in Georgia; he was shot through the head while in the execution of his office, (serving a writ) by a Beverly Allen, once a Methodist preacher, whose character is as vile as it is possible. he has seduced two unfortunate girls, and is now about to receive his earthly punishment. Major Forsyth has left a large family to mourn his unhappy fate.

February 14.

We are informed by a letter from Albany, dated the 9th inst. that Major de Zerg is arrived in that city with a number of Chiefs from the Oneida, Cayuga and 6. nonoago nations of Indians, having been sent by the legislature of this state to invite them to meet our grand state council.

February 17.

The ship Favorite, Captain Story, arrived here on Saturday morning, in 58 days from Amsterdam. He informs us, that a passenger on board another vessel bound to this place, had, before they sailed, received a printed paper, the date of which he does not remember, containing an account that the French army had retaken Toulon, between the middle and end of November. The Favorite left the Texel the 22d of December, having lain there several days, waiting for wind. We have received Amsterdam papers of the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th of the same month, which mention nothing of the taking of Toulon; the following particulars are translated from them.

Several accounts in the Harlem Papers, of the 10th and 11th of December, mention, that a severe action took place between the French and Prussian Armies, on the 29th and 30th November, near Lautern and Eilenback---that there were Three Saxon battalions cut to pieces on the first day---General Kalkreeth was mortally wounded, and afterwards carried to Frankfort; and Major Hutchield, Aid to the Duke of Brunswick, was killed. That the Prussian military chest, after the battle, was removed to Landerburg, to remain there till further orders; the reason was, they expected a third attack from the French.

They suppose the loss of the French to be 3100 men; that the combined armies had also lost considerable numbers, under Hohenlue, 700, and the Duke of Brunswick 400, &c.

No official confirmation is yet received of Lord Howe's having captured any of the French fleet, but that the French had escaped.

NEW-LONDON, February 20.

We are informed by a gentleman from New York, that a packet arrived there on Sunday from Norfolk, the Capt. of which informed him that in coming out Chesapeak Bay, he passed a fleet consisting of five ships of the line and two brigs, bearing the French National Flag, bound in. They are supposed to be a convoy for the French merchant ships in the ports of the United States, which has been expected.

In November last, the Committee of Safety of the French National Convention, informed that body, that Citizen FAUCHET has been appointed to succeed Citizen Genet, as Ambassador to these United States.

FAUCHET, whom the French Convention have appointed to succeed GENET as Minister in America, spent many years at New-Orleans, he speaks the English language with great fluency, and used to correspond with the late Dr. FRANKLIN on philosophical subjects; about ten years ago, he wrote a curious treatise on crimes, which was deemed *seditious* by the old government of France, and, for which he was ordered to be prosecuted, but it ended in *smoke*. (*English Paper*)

The French National Convention November 17 on the report of the committee of safety, decreed as follows:

"The National Convention declares it to be their constant resolution to shew themselves TERRIBLE to their enemies, GENEROUS to their allies, and JUST to all people.

"The treaties now subsisting with the United States of America, and with the Swiss, shall be scrupulously executed."

Roland the French ex-minister, has committed suicide.

BOSTON, February 15.

By the British December Packet, which arrived here yesterday, we are enabled to lay before our readers the latest European Intelligence. We have selected from the latest papers we have received every article of moment; and a perusal of them will shew, that the late successes of the French had not ceased; but that in every instance they have been the assailants, and in almost every instance have been successful. The praises bestowed upon them by the Commanders of the allied Veterans, appear to have been well deserved; and the spirit which animates every part of the Republic, inspires them with an enthusiasm and valour, which proves an overmatch for the discipline and experience of their enemies. Great part of the allied army had gone into Winter Quarters—The Duke of York at Valenciennes, Quesnoy, &c. The Prince of Coburg, at Conde, &c. General Jourdan's army were still on the field, but it was supposed would go to Lisle. The French have entered Deux Ponts and Spain. Toulon was not retaken; Lord Howe's fleet was at sea the 20th December; and the French Royalists were meditating an attack on St. Maloes, in order to receive succours from England.

As there are not any armed vessels at Halifax, it is conjectured that the Roebuck Packet has been sent to convey His Royal Highness Prince EDWARD, to Halifax or the West Indies.

HALIFAX, February 8.

February 20.

Mr. Thomas Paine, we learn, by a late European arrival, has petitioned the National Convention of *France* for liberty to retire to the *United States*; but the prayer of his petition has been rejected. His friends in *Philadelphia*, are soliciting some appointment for him under the *United States*, as a mean to effect his regress from *France*.

One of the Secretaries of the *British* Ambassador, arrived in town on Saturday, with despatches to Prince Edward: His Royal Highness embarked in the Roebuck Packet on Saturday evening for the West Indies.

Captain Lewis arrived here yesterday, in 41 days from St. Ubes, and informs, that TOULON was to be retaken, as that a little Forts and Heights, except one (which was invested) were in possession of the French

European Intelligence.

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"The main of the army, divided into two columns marched yesterday, at three in the morning towards Bitche and the Prussian camp near Bliescastel. The troops of the Republic surmounted all the obstacles which the satellites of despotism had raised on the roads to impede the ardour of our soldiers. We reached the enemy's out-posts, charged them; they made no resistance, and instantly advanced under the cannon of the Prussian camp. The battle immediately began with the greatest fury.

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February 17.

The ship Favorite, Captain Story, arrived here on Saturday morning, in 58 days from Amsterdam; He informs us, that a passenger on board another vessel bound to this place, had, before they sailed, received a printed paper, the date of which he does not remember, containing an account that the French army had retaken Toulon, between the midole and end of November. The Favorite left the Texel the 22d of December, having lain there several days, waiting for wind. We have received Amsterdam papers of the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th of the same month, which mention nothing of the taking of Toulon; the following particulars are translated from them.

Several accounts in the Harlem Papers, of the 10th and 11th of December, mention, that a severe action took place between the French and Prussian Armies, on the 29th and 30th November, near Lautern and Erlenback---that there were Three Saxon Battalions cut to pieces on the first day---General Kalkreith was mortally wounded, and afterwards carried to Frankfort; and Major Hirschfield, Aid to the Duke of Brunswick, was killed. That the Prussian military chest, after the battle, was removed to Landerburg, to remain there till further orders; the reason was, they expected a third attack from the French.

They suppose the loss of the French to be 3100 men; that the combined armies had also lost considerable numbers, under Hohenlue, 700, and the Duke of Brunswick 400, &c.

No official confirmation is yet received of Lord Howe's having captured any of the French fleet, but that the French had escaped.

NEW-LONDON, February 20.

We are informed by a gentleman from New York, that a packet arrived there on Sunday from Norfolk, the Capt. of which informed him that in coming out Chelapeak Bay, he passed a fleet consisting of five ships of the line and two brigs, bearing the French National Flag, bound in. They are supposed to be a convoy for the French merchant ships in the ports of the United States, which has been expected.

In November last, the Committee of Safety of the French National Convention, informed that body, that Citizen FAUCHET has been appointed to succeed Citizen Genet, as Ambassador to these United States.

FAUCHET, whom the French Convention have appointed to succeed GENET as Minister in America, spent many years at New-Orleans, he speaks the English language with great fluency, and used to correspond with the late Dr. FRANKLIN on philosophical subjects; about ten years ago, he wrote a curious treatise on chimnies, which was deemed *seditious* by the old government of France, and, for which he was ordered to be prosecuted, but it ended in *smoke*. (*English Paper*)

The French National Convention November 17 on the report of the committee of safety, decreed as follows:

"The National Convention declares it to be their constant resolution to shew themselves TERRIBLE to their enemies, GENEROUS to their allies, and JUST to all people.

"The treaties now subsisting with the United States of America, and with the Swiss, shall be scrupulously executed."

Roland the French ex-minister, has committed suicide.

BOSTON, February 25.

By the British December Packet, which arrived here yesterday, we are enabled to lay before our readers the latest European Intelligence. We have selected from the latest papers we have received every article of moment; and a perusal of them will shew, that the late successes of the French had not ceased; but that in every instance they have been the assailants, and in almost every instance have been successful. The praises bestowed upon them by the Commanders of the allied Veterans, appear to have been well deserved; and the spirit which animates every part of the Republic, inspires them with an enthusiasm and valour, which proves an overmatch for the discipline and experience of their enemies. Great part of the allied army had gone into Winter Quarters—The Duke of York at Valenciennes, Quesnoy, &c. The Prince of Cobourg, at Conde, &c. General Jourdan's army were still on the field, but it was supposed would go to Lisle. The French have entered Deux Ponts and Spain. Toulon was not retaken; Lord Howe's fleet was at sea the 10th December; and the French Royalists were meditating an attack on St. Maloes, in order to receive succours from England.

As there are not any armed vessels at Halifax, it is conjectured that the Roebuck Packet has been sent to convey His Royal Highness Prince EDWARD, to Halifax or the West-Indies.

HALIFAX, February 8.

February 20.

Mr. Thomas Paine, we learn, by a late European arrival, has petitioned the National Convention of *France* for liberty to retire to the *United States*; but the prayer of his petition has been rejected. His friends in *Philadelphia*, are soliciting some appointment for him under the *United States*, as a mean to effect his regress into *France*.

One of the Secretaries of the *British* Ambassador, arrived in town on Saturday, with despatches to Prince Edward; His Royal Highness embarked in the Roebuck Packet on Saturday evening for the West Indies.

Captain Lewis arrived here yesterday, in 41 days from St. Ubes, and informs, that TOULON was so far retaken, as that all the Forts and Heights, except one (which was invested) were in possession of the French

Republicans; by which the Shipping of the combined Forces cannot afford any affiftance to the befieged, and that all Supplies are entirely cut off; fo that they can fhortly be ftarved out.

He alfo informs, that 24 American veffels had already been taken by the Algerines.

GUILLOTINED.—At Paris, 1ft Nov. M. Bailly.—He was the author of the ancient and modern Hiftory of Aftronomy, Member of the French Academy and Academy of Sciences, and late Mayor of Paris.

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Extract of a Letter from New-York, dated the 17th Inft.

"The Britifh mail arrived here this morning, via Halifax, which left Falmouth the 19th of December. All we have been able to learn is, that the combined forces made a fortie from Toulon about the 25th of November, and that the French had driven them in. The French accounts fay that General O'Hara, the Britifh Commander, was killed; others fay he was only wounded.

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NEWPORT, February 25.

On Friday laft, in Commemoration of that Day, which gave Birth to the political Saviour of our Country—The Independent Companies (Newport Artillery and Newport Guards) paraded in complete Uniform—The Union Flag was difplayed at the Tree of Liberty, at Fort Waſhington (where a Cannon was difcharged uſhering in the Day) and in other Parts of the Town—after a Variety of military Evolutions performed by the Companies, with an Exactneſs and martial Ardor which would do Honor to veteran Troops—The Newport Guards, commanded by Capt. WING SPOONER, repaired to Mrs. Penrofe's Hall, where, being joined by a large and reſpectable Number of Citizens, they partook of an elegant Entertainment, which was concluded with the following Toaſts, drank under a Diſcharge of Muſketry:

1. The firſt of Heroes and the beſt of Men.
2. The Vice Preſident.
3 The Senators and Repreſentatives in Congreſs aſſembled.
4. May Firmneſs and real Patriotiſm mark all their Deciſions.
5. May *foreign Influence* be as much a Stranger in their Deliberations, as *Honeſty* is in deſpotic Courts. —*Three Cheers.*
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DIED—At Portſmouth, on this Iſland, Mr. ROBERT BARKER, aged 81. A very reputable Inhabitant of that Town.

With deep Regret we mention the Death of Mr. JOB SCOTT, late of Providence, who we hear departed this Life, at Ballitore, in Ireland, of the bloody Pox. In him the Public have experienced the Loſs of a valuable Citizen, and the Society to which he belonged a worthy Member, and we may ſay a true Chriſtian.

The following Articles are copied from a New-York Paper of the 22d Inſt. received by Capt. Webſter, who arrived here laſt Evening:

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[From a Madrid News-paper of December 20.]

The French on the 28th November opened a Battery, in a commanding Poſition 900 Toiſes from, and directed againſt, Fort Malbouquier, in Poſſeſſion of the combined Forces of Toulon: The danger of the Poſt, induced General O'Hara to go out with a large Body of Troops, which at firſt got a conſiderable Advantage, but the Troops being engaged in Pillage, the Troops of the Republic returned upon them, and took General O'Hara priſoner, as alſo the Aid de-Camp of Gravina. The action was on the 29th and 30th.

To be LET,

THE HOUSE belonging to the Eſtate of Capt. THOMAS T. TAYLOR, deceaſed, nearly oppoſite to Mr. Stephen Deblois's, and next Door South of Mrs. Handy's, Widow.——It has an excellent Well of Water, a very large Garden, &c. and is now in the Occupation of Mr. Samuel Whithorn.—For further Particulars, inquire of NICHOLAS P. TILLINGHAST.

Newport, February 25 1794

For *SALE*,

At PUBLIC VENDUE, *on Wednesday, the Second Day of April next, at Eleven o'Clock, on the Premiſes, if fair, if not the next fair Day,*

That valuable Lot of Land,

commonly known by the Name of BAKER's SPRING, adjoining Malbone's Garden, late the Property of Jacob Barney, deceaſed, containing about Eight Acres.

N. B. Conditions will be made known, at the Time and Place of Sale.

WILLIAM LANGLEY, } *Adminiſt.*
OBADIAH WILLIAMS, }

Newport, Feb 24 1794.

TO LEASE,

For the Term of One Year, from the 25th of March next,

THE FARM, in Middletown, now occupied by ISAAC ALMY.——It has an excellent HOUSE, and commodious Out houſes, and is about Three Miles diſtant from Town.—For Terms apply to GEORGE GIBBS

Newport, Feb. 24. 1794.

Ten Dollars Reward

ON Tueſday Morning, the 18th Inſt. a Perſon by the Name of BENJAMIN STOCKBRICE, hired a Horſe, Saddle and Bridle, of the Subſcriber, to go to Briſtol, in this State, and was to return with him the ſame Day; but as he was ſeen the ſame Afternoon beyond Providence, on the Road to Norwich, there is every Reaſon to ſuppoſe he means to run away with ſaid Horſe.—He is about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, with black Eyes and Hair; is about 30 Years of Age, and pretends to ſome Knowledge in the Practice of Phyſic.—— Had on a light coloured Surtout with Thicklet Breeches much worn, and a round Hat, with Boots on. The Horſe is a light Bay, about 14½ Hands high, about Ten Years old, with black Mane and Tail, the Mane cut, and has a Bunch round the Joint of the fetter Lock on one of his hind Feet.——Whoever will apprehend ſaid Thief, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice, and the Horſe, Saddle and Bridle recovered, ſhall have the above Reward, and neceſſary Charges, paid by

BILLINGS BURDICK.

Newport, Feb. 20 1794.

N. B. From Information received ſince, it appears that the above Perſon has lately been guilty of the ſame Crime, in the State of Maſſachuſetts.

The Hon. Town-Council of

South Kingſton, on the 1 th Inſtant, appointed the Subſcriber Guardian to GUY WATSON (an Invalid Penſioner) all Perſons are forbid Trading with the ſaid Guy, on Penalty of the Law.

SAMUEL HELME.

South Kingſton, Feb 14 1794.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25th of March next.

THAT very valuable FARM, in the County of the Town of Newport, with the Dwelling-Houſe and other Buildings thereon, late the Property of NICHOLAS EASTON, deceaſed.——The Fertility of the Soil, and its advantageous Situation, is too generally known, to need a particular Deſcription.

Any Perſon inclining to hire the above FARM, may know the Terms, by applying to SAMUEL J. POTTER, in South Kingſtown.

Dec. 26. 1793.

GARDNER and *DEAN*

HAVE FOR SALE,

A large Aſſortment of ſeaſonable Goods.

—Alſo a good Aſſortment of Luteſtrings and Satins, by Wholeſale and Retail.

Newport, Nov. 11, 1793.

To be LET,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

A Farm lying in Boſton-Neck,

South Kingſtown, containing 250 Acres of excellent Land.—For further Particulars inquire of

THOMAS G. HAZARD.

Newport, February 11, 1794.

THE Commiſſioners appointed by the Hon. *Joſeph Dorr*, Eſq. Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of *Worceſter*, to receive and examine the Claims of the ſeveral Creditors to the Eſtate of AARON LOPEZ, late of *Leiceſter*, in ſaid County of *Worceſter*, Merchant, deceaſed, hereby give Notice, that nine Months are allowed the Creditors to bring in their Claims, from the 27th of September laſt. They will ſet for that Purpoſe at the Dutch of Grapes Tavern, in State-Street, *Boſton* on the firſt Monday in the following Months, at 5 o'Clock in the Afternoon. Feb. 1.

FLAX.

WANTED,

For the DUCK MANUFACTORY *in this Town,*

A QUANTITY of long, well-dreſſed FLAX, for which Caſh, and a good Price, will be given.—Apply to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport January 27. 1794

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour,

by the Barrel,

Mottick TILE, by the Dozen,

A ſmall Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,

CHARCOAL, by the Buſhel, excellent for Cooking.

Anthony Dixon

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Holland Powder, in Quarter-Caſks.

Fayal Wines, in Pipes.

Redwood, Copperas, and Allum, by the Hundred.

Window-Glaſs, 9 by 7, by the Box.

ALSO,

A Conſignment of 60 Barrels of Alexandria ſuperfine Flour, and 5 Tons of Ruſſia *half* clean Hemp.

FOR SALE,

About Ten Acres of excellent Land, at the South End of the Town of Newport, Part of the Eſtate of John Taylor, deceaſed, to be divided in Lots, as ſhall beſt ſuit the Purchaſers. For Terms, apply as above.

Newport, Feb. 3 1794

THE Subſcribers, appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the ſeveral Claims againſt the Eſtate of DANIEL BEEBE, late of this Town, Mariner, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent: And ſix Months being allowed for ſaid Purpoſe—Notice is hereby given to all Perſons who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, to exhibit their ſeveral Claims to us, or either of us, in the Town of Newport aforeſaid, on or before the Third Day of July next enſuing, being the Time allowed by ſaid Council for aſcertaining and ſetting the Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate. THOMAS GODDARD,

WILLIAM MOORE, jun.

Newport, Jan 6, 1794

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Real Eſtate of BENJAMIN DURFEE, ſen. of Tiverton, in the County of Newport, deceaſed; repreſented inſolvent—conſiſting of ſeveral different Tracts of LAND, with the Buildings, will be ſold at PUBLIC AUCTION on the Premiſes, on the 20th Day of March next, upon the Premiſes, to the higheſt Bidder.—The Sale to commence at 11 o'Clock A. M. and be continued by Adjournment if neceſſary, from Time to Time, till the whole is ſold, or ſo much as will ſatisfy the Claims againſt ſaid Eſtate, by

JAMES DURFEE, *Adminiſtrators*

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The Morning Chronicle of the 2d of December ſays, that it is now a well known Fact that the King of Pruſſia has withdrawn himſelf from the War, under the Conviction that the new Doctrines of the Jacobins cannot be overcome by Force.

[From a Madrid News-paper of December 20]

The French on the 28th November opened a Battery, in a commanding Poſition 900 Toiſes from, and directed againſt, Fort Malbuſquet, in Poſſeſſion of the combined Forces of Toulon: The danger of the Poſt, induced General O'Hara to go out with a large Body of Troops, which at firſt got a conſiderable Advantage; but the Troops being engaged in Pillage, the Troops of the Republic returned upon them, and took General O'Hara priſoner, as alſo the Aid de-Camp of Gravina. The action was on the 29th and 30th.

To be LET,

THE HOUSE belonging to the Eſtate of Capt. THOMAS T. TAYLOR, deceaſed, nearly oppoſite to Mr. Stephen Deblois's, and next Door South of Mrs. Handy's, Widow.——It has an excellent Well of Water, a very large Garden, &c. and is now in the Occupation of Mr. Samuel Whithorn.——For further Particulars, inquire of NICHOLAS P. TILLINGHAST.

Newport, February 21, 1794

For *SALE*,

At PUBLIC VENDUE, *on Wedneſday, the Second Day of April next, at Eleven o'Clock, on the Premiſes, if fair, if not the next fair Day,*

That valuable Lot of Land,

commonly known by the Name of BAKER's SPRING, adjoining Malbone's Garden, late the Property of Jacob Barney, deceaſed, containing about Eight Acres.

N. B. Conditions will be made known, at the Time and Place of Sale.

WILLIAM LANGLEY, OBADIAH WILLIAMS, } *Adminiſt.*

Newport, Feb. 24. 1794.

TO LEASE,

For the Term of One Year, from the 25th of March next,

THE FARM, in Middletown, now occupied by ISAAC ALMY.——It has an excellent HOUSE, and commodious Out houſes, and is about Three Miles diſtant from Town.——For Terms apply to GEORGE GIBBS.

Newport, Feb. 24. 1794.

Ten Dollars Reward

ON Tueſday Morning, the 18th Inſt. a Perſon by the Name of BENJAMIN STOCKBRIDGE, hired a Horſe, Saddle and Bridle, of the Subſcriber, to go to Briſtol, in this State, and was to return with him the ſame Day; but as he was ſeen the ſame Afternoon beyond Providence, on the Road to Norwich, there is every Reaſon to ſuppoſe he means to run away with ſaid Horſe.—He is about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, with black Eyes and Hair; is about 30 Years of Age, and pretends to ſome Knowledge in the Practice of Phyſic.——Had on a light coloured Surtout with Thickſet Breeches much worn, and a round Hat, with Boots on. The Horſe is a light Bay, about 14½ Hands high, about Ten Years old, with black Mane and Tail, the Mane cut, and has a Bunch round the Joint of the ſetter Lock on one of his hind Feet.——Whoever will apprehend ſaid Thief, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice, and the Horſe, Saddle and Bridle recovered, ſhall have the above Reward, and neceſſary Charges, paid by

BILLINGS BURDICK.

Newport, Feb. 20. 1794.

N. B. From Information received ſince, it appears that the above Perſon has lately been guilty of the ſame Crime, in the State of Maſſachuſetts.

The Hon. Town-Council of

South Kingſton, on the 13th Inſtant, appointed the Subſcriber Guardian to GUY WATSON (an Invalid Penſioner) all Perſons are forbid Trading with the ſaid Guy, on Penalty of the Law.

SAMUEL HELME.

South Kingſton, Feb. 14, 1794.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

THAT very valuable FARM, in the Vicinity of the Town of Newport, with the Dwelling-Houſe and other Buildings thereon, late the Property of NICHOLAS EASTON, deceaſed.——The Fertility of the Soil, and its advantageous Situation, is too generally known, to need a particular Deſcription.

Any Perſon inclining to hire the above FARM, may know the Terms, by applying to SAMUEL J. POTTER, in South Kingſtown.

Dec. 26, 1793.

GARDNER and *DEAN*

HAVE FOR SALE,

A large Aſſortment of ſeaſonable Goods.—Alſo a good Aſſortment of Luteſtrings and Satins, by Wholeſale and Retail.

Newport, Nov. 11, 1793.

To be LET,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

A Farm lying in Boſton-Neck,

South Kingſtown, containing 250 Acres of excellent Land.—For further Particulars inquire of

THOMAS G. HAZARD.

Newport, February 11, 1794.

THE Commiſſioners appointed by the Hon. *Joſeph Dorr*, Eſq. Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of *Worceſter*, to receive and examine the Claims of the ſeveral Creditors to the Eſtate of AARON LOPEZ, late of *Leiceſter*, in ſaid County of *Worceſter*, Merchant, deceaſed, hereby give Notice, that nine Months are allowed the Creditors to bring in their Claims, from the 27th of September laſt. They will ſet for that Purpoſe, at the Sign of Grapes Tavern, in State-Street, *Boſton* on the firſt Monday in the following Months, at 5 o'Clock in the Afternoon. Feb. 1.

FLAX.

WANTED,

For the DUCK MANUFACTORY *in this Town,*

A QUANTITY of long, well-dreſſed FLAX, for which Caſh, and a good Price, will be given.—Apply to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, January 27. 1794

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour,

by the Barrel,
Miſtick TILE, by the Dozen,
A ſmall Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Buſhel, excellent for Cooking.

Anthony Dixon

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Holland Powder, in Quarter-Caſks.
Fayal Wines, in Pipes.
Redwood, Copperas, and Allum, by the Hundred,
Window-Glaſs, 9 by 7, by the Box.

ALSO,

A Conſignment of 60 Barrels of Alexandria ſuperfine Flour, and 5 Tons of Ruſſia *half* clean Hemp.

FOR SALE,

About Ten Acres of excellent Land, at the South End of the Town of Newport, Part of the Eſtate of John Taylor, deceaſed, to be divided in Lots, as ſhall beſt ſuit the Purchaſers. For Terms, apply as above.

Newport, Feb. 3. 1794.

THE Subſcribers, appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the ſeveral Claims againſt the Eſtate of DANIEL BEEBE, late of this Town, Mariner, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent: And ſix Months being allowed for ſaid Purpoſe—Notice is hereby given to all Perſons who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, to exhibit their ſeveral Claims to us, or either of us, in the Town of Newport aforeſaid, on or before the Third Day of July next enſuing, being the Time allowed by ſaid Council for aſcertaining and ſettling the Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate. THOMAS GODDARD,

WILLIAM MOORE, jun.

Newport, Jan 6, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the real Eſtate of BENJAMIN DURFEE, ſen. of Tiverton, in the County of Newport, deceaſed; repreſented inſolvent—conſiſting of ſeveral different Tracts of LAND, with the Buildings, will be ſold at PUBLIC AUCTION, for the Benefit of the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate, on the 20th Day of March next, upon the Premiſes, in ſaid Tiverton.—The Sale to commence at 11 o'Clock A. M. and to be continued by Adjournment if need be, from Time to Time, till the whole be ſold, or ſo much as will ſatisfy the Claims againſt ſaid Eſtate, by

JAMES DURFEE, *Adminiſtrator.*

Tiverton, Dec. 16, 1793.

POVERTY.

O POVERTY! thou bane of joy!
Thy face does ev'ry bliss destroy.
y deep funk eyes, thy thin grown hair,
y bloomless cheeks, thy heavy air,
y useless teeth, thy paper lips,
y rawbone shoulders, meatless hips----
brief, thy all---I can't endure.

O Poverty! behold my purse!
as e'er one in condition worse?
hold my coat, at elbows out,
nd torn and tatter'd round about!
chold my hat, which once was black,
low much, its former hue does lack!
chold my waistcoat! not one button
Remains of all that were once put on.
Behold my patticoat'd breeches!
Ten thousand thousand are their stitches;
O! what first made I've now forgot,
For, merc'ly faden, as breeches not.
Behold my hose! not worse by moth,
For never were they sharg'd in truth.
Darn'd up and down out side and in,
Lo! here a hole too shows my skin.
Behold my shoes, without soal or leather,
Old strings to keep the Rags together.
These ills I owe to thee I vow,
O Poverty! thou curse of woe!

From the PERSONAL GAZETTE.

Mr. HASWELL,

FOR my part I am a high Tory in the full extent of the term. I love pure despotism, and consequently hate all reverence for the people. Let it come in what shape it will. Last Sunday our parson affronted me, and though I help maintain him as the only man in our town I shall not always put up with such. The Lord (says he) is *King*, he reigns in Zion, he governs over the people: His Throne is established in righteousness, his Crown is Bedded with the brilliants of love, and his Sceptre is governed with the pleasant extension to the needy system of unnumberless worlds.

His eloquence pleased, but his phraseology disgusted me. Ministers in the Columbian republic have harped on this theme long enough: let them now drop disgraceful epithets, and naturalizing, or at least modernizing their subject, tell us, The Lord is the Creator and preserver, he presides in righteousness, his fatherly affection is immensurable, &c.

As for thrones, crowns, and sceptres, let them go. They answer pretty much the same purpose that a dance floor, a fool's cap, and a pointing quill does, in some well regulated schools, they exhibit in a conspicuous point of view the idiot blockhead in the group.

DEMOCRITUS.

SALE.

To be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on SATURDAY the 22d Day of March next, between the Hours of 12 and 1 o'Clock, on the Premises,

ALL the Right, Title, Interest and Property, of the late GERVAS ELAM, of Portsmouth—in and to a certain House and Lot of Land in Newport—being the one opposite to Mr. Cozzens's, at present occupied by John Harwood, situated in Thames-Street, and bounding on the Street leading to the Ferry, and on the Cross Street from that, leading towards the Parade, formerly being the Property of the late John Lovatsy.—Ten per Cent. to be immediately deposited, and the Remainder of the Purchase Money to be paid on the 25th of March—when the Deed will be delivered, and Possession given.

SAMUEL ELAM, *Administrator.*

Portsmouth, Feb. 15, 1794.

To be SOLD,

And entered upon immediately,

That large, well-finished

HOUSE and STORE,

At EAST GREENWICH,

Formerly Silas Casey's, and late occupied by Messieurs J. and H. Holden——It is an excellent Stand, for any Kind of Business—and will be sold very cheap for ready Money.——Please inquire of JOSEPH and WILLIAM RUSSELL, at PROVIDENCE.

FOUND,

A few Evenings since, in one of the Streets of Newport,

A Man's Beaver HAT.——

Whoever has lost the same, by applying to the Printer hereof, and paying Charges, may have it again.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1794.

Whereas the Hon. Town-Council of Tiverton have appointed us the Subscribers Commissioners, to receive and examine the several Claims to the Estate of OBEDIAH DENNIS, late of Tiverton, Yeoman, deceased, represented Insolvent, and six Months is allowed for that Purpose:—Notice is hereby given, unto the Creditors to said Estate that we will attend for that Purpose, at the House of *John Manchester*, in said Tiverton, on the last Saturday of this and the five succeeding Months, from one to five o'Clock P. M.

LEMUEL TABER,
MOSES IMMONS.

N. B. All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment to

HOLDER ALMY, *Executor.*

Tiverton, Jan. 13, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Newport, September 16, 1793.

Christ. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Petersburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the first Quality.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

Newport, October 21, 1793.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

HAVE FOR SALE,

FINE and Superfine Flour, Brandy, Geneva, Rum, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Bohea Tea by the Chest, Half and Quarter Chests; Franklin and Oval Stoves, Bar Iron, Share-Moulds, Salt, Pepper, Pimento, Nutmegs, &c. &c. as usual, cheap for ready Cash.

Newport, Jan. 4, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardson,

At the POST OFFICE,

AN Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

He has just received, and has for SALE,

The celebrated Dr. MOORE's late Journal in France.

The Rhode-Island ALMANACK,
For the YEAR 1794.—By ELISHA THORNTON.
And a Variety of other ALMANACKS.

LAW's HARMONY, COMPLETE,
For SINGING-SCHOOLS.

The Ladies new Memorandum Book for 1794, containing a Variety of useful and pleasing Matter.

A Variety of PAPER HANGINGS, for Rooms.—An Assortment of MUFFS, TIPPETS, ERMINE for Cloaks, Men's turn'd GLOVES, &c.—New RAISINS, MUSTARD, SALT PETRE, and NUTMEGS.——An Assortment of IRON hollow WARE, consisting of Cart and Waggon BOXES—Tea Kettles, Skillets, Bake Pans, Spiders, Dogs, Basons, Pots, Kettles, &c.

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD, *by*

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and soft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Cash for rough and tried TALLOW.

He also takes HAY in, to Screw.

Newport, 18th 2d Month, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Benjamin Brenton,

At his STORE, *opposite* SAMUEL FOWLER, *Esq;*

CHEAP FOR CASH only,

A Variety of English GOODS,

just imported——Likewise, choice LISBON, SHERRY, MADEIRA, and MALAGA WINES, by the Cask or Gallon; and STARCH by the Box.

N. B. Any young Man, that can be well recommended, and has been used to taking Care of CATTLE, and is willing to go to the Island of Jamaica upon the Business only, he will by applying to the above Store, meet with proper Encouragement.

Newport, Nov. 4, 1793.

Samuel and *Thomas Melvill*

Hereby inform the Public,

THAT they carry on the PEWTERERS Business, in the Shop belonging to Mrs. CARR, at the Corner of the Ferry-Wharf, in Thames-Street, near the Red-Market; where they make

PEWTER WARE,
Brass and Leaden WEIGHTS,
Mend Pewter, Brass and Copper Vessels, of any Kind; and Tin Copper Kettles.

They also Work in the Plumber's Business—such as Hawser, Scupper, and Deep-Sea LEAD, &c. &c.

They also give Cash for old PEWTER, BRASS, COPPER and LEAD.

Those who favour them with their Custom, will meet with the strictest Attention to their Commands, and the kindest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Dec. 30, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA and New England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Geneva, by the Pipe, Hogshead, Barrel, or Case,
Molasses, by the Hogshead, or Barrel,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Carolina Indigo of the first Quality, by the Barrel or smaller Quantity.
Russia Duck, and Cordage of all Sizes.
A handsome Silver mounted SWORD and FIRE-LOCK.

Three good Dwelling Houses, situated in different Parts of the Town—one of which is that well-known House and Stand for Business on the Main Street, next Door to the Vendue Store, owned by Mr. Solomon Littlefield—said House is about 25 Feet Front, and extends to the Eastward the same Breadth 100 Feet; on the Back of said House, there is a good Building which was intended for a Hatter's Shop.—Also a good Stable. The Whole in good Repair.

Any Person that may want to purchase a MOSES BOAT, of any Dimension, may be supplied at the shortest Notice.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand a small Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, of a good Quality, which he will sell as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

☞ He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, Feb. 3, 1793.

WHEREAS John Malbone and Francis Brinley, of the Town and County of Newport, Esquires, Administrators to the personal Estate of GODFREY MALBONE, late of Pomfret, in the County of Windham, and State of Connecticut, Esq; deceased, have represented unto the Honorable Town-Council of the Town of Newport, that the Estate of the said late Godfrey Malbone, deceased, is insolvent: Wherefore, the said Town-Council hath appointed us, the Subscribers, Commissioners, to examine the several Claims against the said Estate, in order that the Administrators may know what Part of the real Estate, late belonging to the Deceased, will be necessary to be disposed of for the Payment of his Debts:—Notice is, therefore, hereby given to all Persons, who have any Demands against the said Estate, either in his private Capacity, or as in Company, under the Firm of Godfrey and John Malbone, to exhibit their several Claims, to us, or either of us, in the Town of Newport, aforesaid, on or before the second Day of June next; being the Time allowed, by said Town Council, for ascertaining and settling the several Demands on said Estate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
DANIEL MASON.

And all Persons indebted to the Estate of GODFREY MALBONE aforesaid, are requested to make immediate Payment, to FRANCIS BRINLEY, } Administrators
JOHN MALBONE, }

State of Rhode Island, Newport,
December 2, 1793.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, Executors to the Will of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, having continued since August last their Advertisement in this Paper requesting all Persons who have Demands against the Estate of said Deceased, to call and receive Payment, and all those indebted to discharge the Demands against them, which Notification, on the Part of the Debtor, hath been but in few Instances attended to.—As there is the most absolute Necessity of completing the Adjustment of said Estate without Delay, all Persons that are indebted are hereby notified, that the Demands against them will shortly be put in the Hands of an Attorney—Those to whom said Estate is indebted are again requested to apply for Payment.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS, } Executors

Newport, January 20, 1794.

JACOB ISAACKS, Broker,

HAS FOR SALE,

SEVERAL Farms on the Island, and some on the Main; and sundry Houses in the Main Street and other Parts of the Town. He sells and buys on Commission, all Sorts of Securities. He can procure Persons for building any Size Vessels, either in the Eastern Towns or in the Country. Has Sums of Money to loan on good Security. Coffee, Chocolate, Cloth, by the Hundred, Dozen, or Pounds. And Farms to let on the Island.

POVERTY.

O POVERTY! thou bane of joy!
Thy face does ev'ry bliss destroy.
Thy deep sunk eyes, thy thin grown hair,
Thy bloomless cheeks, thy heavy air,
Thy useless teeth, thy paper lips,
Thy rawbone shoulders, meatless hips----
In brief, thy all---I can't endure.

O Poverty! behold my purse!
Was e'er one in condition worse?
Behold my coat, at elbows out,
And torn and tatter'd round about!
Behold my hat, which once was black,
How much, its former hue does lack!
Behold my waistcoat! not one button
Remains of all that were once put on.
Behold my particolor'd breeches!
Ten thousand thousand are their stitches;
Of what first made I've now forgot,
For mem'ry fades, as breeches rot.
Behold my hose! not ate by moth,
For never were they chang'd in troth.
Darn'd up and down out side and in;
Lo! here a hole too shows my skin.
Behold my shoes, without sole-leather,
Or strings to keep the straps together.
These mis'ries all to thee I owe,
O Poverty! thou nurse of woe!

From the VERMONT GAZETTE.

Mr. HASWELL,

I FOR my part am a republican in the full extent of the term. I love pure democracy, and consequently hate its reverse, let it come in what shape it will: Last Sunday our parson affronted me, and though I help maintain him as cheerfully as any man in the town, I shall not always put up with insult. The Lord (says he) is *King*, he reigns in Zion, the rightful sovereign of his people: His Throne is established in righteousness, his Crown is studded with the brilliants of love, and his Sceptre brightened with constant extension to the needy system of unnumberless worlds.

His eloquence pleased, but his phraseology disgusted me. Ministers in the Columbian republic have harped on this theme long enough: let them now drop disgraceful epithets, and naturalising, or at least modernizing their dialect, tell us, The Lord is the Creator and preserver, he presides in righteousness, his fatherly affection is immensurable, &c.

As for thrones, crowns, and sceptres, let them go. They answer pretty much the same purpose that a dunce stool, a fool's cap, and a pointing quill does, in some well regulated schools, they exhibit in a conspicuous point of view the idlest blockhead in the group.

DEMOCRITUS.

SALE.

To be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on SATURDAY the 22d Day of March next, between the Hours of 12 and 1 o'Clock, on the Premises,

ALL the Right, Title, Interest and Property, of the late GERVAS ELAM, of Portsmouth—in and to a certain House and Lot of Land in Newport—being the one opposite to Mr. Center's; at present occupied by John Harwood, situated in Thames-Street, and bounding on the Street leading to the Prison, and on the Cross-Street from that, leading towards the Parade, formerly being the Property of the late John Dockray.—Ten per Cent. to be immediately deposited, and the Remainder of the Purchase-Money to be paid on the 25th of March—when the Deed will be delivered, and Possession given.

SAMUEL ELAM, *Administrator.*

Portsmouth, Feb. 15, 1794.

To be SOLD,

And entered upon immediately,

That large, well-finished

HOUSE and STORE,

At EAST GREENWICH,

Formerly Silas Casey's, and late occupied by Messieurs J. and H. Holden.—It is an excellent Stand, for any Kind of Business—and will be sold very cheap for ready Money.—Please inquire of JOSEPH and WILLIAM RUSSELL, at PROVIDENCE.

FOUND,

A few Evenings since, in one of the Streets of Newport,

A Man's Beaver HAT.----

Whoever has lost the same, by applying to the Printer hereof, and paying Charges, may have it again.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1794.

Whereas the Hon. Town-Council of Tiverton have appointed us the Subscribers Commissioners, to receive and examine the several Claims to the Estate of OBEDIAH DENNIS, late of Tiverton, Yeoman, deceased, represented Insolvent, and six Months is allowed for that Purpose:—Notice is hereby given, unto the Creditors to said Estate, that we will attend for that Purpose, at the House of *John Manchester*, in said Tiverton, on the last Saturday of this and the five succeeding Months, from one to five o'Clock P. M.

LEMUEL TABER,
MOSES SIMMONS.

N. B. All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment, to

HOLDER ALMY, *Executor.*

Tiverton, Jan. 13, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Newport, September 16, 1793.

Christ. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Petersburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the first Quality.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUNLOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

Newport, October 21, 1793.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

HAVE FOR SALE,

FINE and Superfine Flour, Brandy, Geneva, Rum, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Bohea Tea by the Chest, Half and Quarter Chests; Franklin and close Stoves, Bar-Iron, Share-Moulds, Salt, Pepper, Pimento, Nutmegs, &c. &c. as usual, cheap for ready Cash.

Newport, Jan. 4, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardson,

At the POST-OFFICE,

AN Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

He has just received, and has for SALE,

The celebrated Dr. MOORE's late Journal in France.

The Rhode-Island ALMANACK,
For the YEAR 1794.—By ELISHA THORNTON.
And a Variety of other ALMANACKS.

LAW's HARMONY, COMPLETE,
For SINGING-SCHOOLS.

The Ladies new Memorandum Book for 1794, containing a Variety of useful and pleasing Matter.

A Variety of PAPER HANGINGS, for Rooms.—An Assortment of MUFFS, TIPPETS, ERMINE for Cloaks, Men's furr'd GLOVES, &c.—New RAISINS, MUSTARD, SALT PETRE, and NUTMEGS.——An Assortment of IRON hollow WARE, consisting of Cart and Waggon BOXES—Tea-Kettles, Skillets, Bake-Pans, Spiders, Dogs, Basons, Pots, Kettles, &c.

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD, *by*

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and soft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Cash for rough and tried TALLOW.

He also takes HAY in, to Screw.

Newport, 18th 2d Month, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Benjamin Brenton,

At his STORE, opposite SAMUEL FOWLER, *Esq;*

CHEAP FOR CASH only,

A Variety of English GOODS,

just imported.—Likewise, choice LISBON, SHERRY, MADEIRA, and MALAGA WINES, by the Cask or Gallon; and STARCH by the Box.

N B. Any young Man, that can be well recommended, and has been used to taking Care of CATTLE, and is willing to go to the Island of Jamaica upon that Business only, he will by applying to the above Store, meet with proper Encouragement.

Newport, Nov. 4, 1793.

Samuel and *Thomas Melvill*

Hereby inform the Public,

THAT they carry on the PEWTERERS Business, in the Shop belonging to Mrs. CARR, at the Corner of the Ferry-Wharf, in Thames-Street, near the Red-Market; where they make

PEWTER WARE,
Brass and Leaden WEIGHTS,
Mend Pewter, Brass and Copper Vessels, of any Kind; and Tin Copper Kettles.

They also Work in the Plumber's Business—such as Hawler, Scupper, and Deep-Sea LEAD, &c. &c.

They also give Cash for old PEWTER, BRASS, COPPER and LEAD.

Those who favour them with their Custom, will meet with the strictest Attention to their Commands, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Dec. 30, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA and New England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Geneva, by the Pipe, Hogshead, Barrel, or Case,
Molasses, by the Hogshead, or Barrel,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Carolina Indigo of the first Quality, by the Barrel or smaller Quantity.
Russia Duck, and Cordage of all Sizes.
A handsome Silver mounted SWORD and FIRE-LOCK.

Three good Dwelling Houses, situated in different Parts of the Town—one of which is that well-known House and Stand for Business on the Main Street, next Door to the Vendue Store, owned by Mr. Solomon Littlefield—said House is about 25 Feet Front, and extends to the Eastward the same Breadth 100 Feet; on the Back of said House, there is a good Building which was intended for a Hatter's Shop.—Also a good Stable. The Whole in good Repair.

Any Person that may want to purchase a MOSES BOAT, of any Dimension, may be supplied at the shortest Notice.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand a small Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, of a good Quality, which he will sell as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

*** He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, Feb. 3, 1793.

WHEREAS John Malbone and Francis Brinley, of the Town and County of Newport, Esquires, Administrators to the personal Estate of GODFREY MALBONE, late of Pomfret, in the County of Windham, and State of Connecticut, Esq; deceased, have represented unto the Honorable Town-Council of the Town of Newport, that the Estate of the said late Godfrey Malbone, deceased, is insolvent: *Wherefore*, the said Town-Council hath appointed us, the Subscribers, Commissioners, to examine the several Claims against the said Estate, in order that the Administrators may know what Part of the real Estate, late belonging to the Deceased, will be necessary to be disposed of for the Payment of his Debts:—Notice is, therefore, hereby given to all Persons, who have any Demands against the said Estate, either in his private Capacity, or as in Company, under the Firm of Godfrey and John Malbone, to exhibit their several Claims, to us, or either of us, in the Town of Newport, aforesaid, on or before the second Day of June next; being the Time allowed, by said Town Council, for ascertaining and settling the several Demands on said Estate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
DANIEL MASON.

And all Persons indebted to the Estate of GODFREY MALBONE abovesaid, are requested to make immediate Payment, to FRANCIS BRINLEY, } Administrators
JOHN MALBONE, }

State of Rhode Island, Newport,
December 2, 1793.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, Executors to the Will of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, having continued since August last their Advertisement in this Paper requesting all Persons who have Demands against the Estate of said Deceased, to call and receive Payment, and all those indebted to discharge the Demands against them, which Notification, on the Part of the Debtor, hath been but in few Instances attended to.—As there is the most absolute Necessity of compleating the Adjustment of said Estate without Delay, all Persons that are Indebted are hereby notified, that the Demands against them will shortly be put in the Hands of an Attorney—Those to whom said Estate is indebted are again requested to apply for Payment.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS, } Executors.

Newport, January 20, 1794.

JACOB ISAACKS, Broker,

HAS FOR SALE,

SEVERAL Farms on the Island, and some on the Main; and sundry Houses in the Main-Street, and other Parts of the Town. He sells and buys on Commission, all Sorts of Securities. He can procure Persons for building any Size Vessels, either to be built in the Town or in the Country. Has a Sum of Money to loan, on good Security. Coffee, cheap and good, by the Hundred, Dozen, or Pound. And has some Farms to lease on the Island.